Semiclassical strings in AdS/CFT 22nd IMPRS Workshop - Max Planck Institut für Physik. Munich

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Universitat de Barcelona

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QFT	\longleftrightarrow	Gravity theory
d dimensions		d + 1 dimensions

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Conjecture but can be based on physical arguments + significant evidence that it is correct!

Some important definitions

AdS spacetime

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Simplest solution of Einstein's equations in vacuum with a negative cosmological constant.

$$ds^2_{AdS_d} = rac{r^2}{R^2} \left(\eta_{\mu
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• Isometry group:
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• Interactions renormalize Δ . It gets quantum corrections.

$$\Delta = \Delta_0 + \Delta_{q.c}$$

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$$ds^{2} = \left(1 + \frac{R^{4}}{r^{4}}\right)^{-1/2} \left(\eta_{ij} dx^{i} dx^{j}\right) + \left(1 + \frac{R^{4}}{r^{4}}\right)^{1/2} \left(dr^{2} + r^{2} d\Omega_{5}^{2}\right)$$

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 $r o \infty \Rightarrow ds^2 o \mathsf{Minkowski}_{10}$ $r o 0 \Rightarrow ds^2 o ds^2_{AdS_5} + R^2 d\Omega_5^2$

$$\mathcal{N} = 4 SU(N)$$
 SYM
Conformal field theory =
 $g_{YM}^2 = 4\pi g_s$

Type IIB superstring theory on $AdS_5 \times S^5$ $R^4 = 4\pi g_s N \alpha'^2$

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- R-Symmetry for 4 SUSY generators \rightarrow SU(4) \cong SO(6)

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M. Araújo (Imperial College London)

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scaling dimension energy of of operator string state

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AdS/CFT: limits make it easier

Problem: string theory on curved backgrounds is very hard!

• **'t Hooft limit**: $\lambda = g_{YM}^2 N$ fixed, $N \to \infty$. (Recall $R^4 = 4\pi g_s N \alpha'^2 = \lambda \alpha'^2$)

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Perturbative expansion in $1/N$		$g_s ightarrow 0$

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weak/strong duality!!

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Weak/strong dilemma...

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$$\Delta(\lambda) = \Delta_0 + \Delta(\lambda)_{q.c} = \Delta \qquad E(\lambda) = E_{class.}(\lambda) + E(\lambda)_{q.c} = E$$

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This looked hopeless until 2002.

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 2002-2003. Berenstein, Maldacena, Nastase, Gubser, Klebanov, Polyakov, Frolov, Tseytlin: For some string states with large quantum numbers J ≫ 1, E(λ, J) is analytic in ^λ/_{J²}.

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 \Rightarrow Check AdS/CFT by comparing $E(\lambda, J)$ to $\Delta(\lambda, J)$

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Check the AdS/CFT correspondence:

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• Compute string energy for $J \to \infty$. $E(\lambda, J)$ analytic in λ . Expand for $\frac{\lambda}{J^2} \ll 1$

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Spectra should match! Compare coefficients in λ expansion.

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Verified for specific cases at order
$$\lambda$$
, λ^2 , λ^3 .

Good reasons to do an MSc thesis about this

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Thank you very much for your attention.



Max-Planck-Institut für Physik (Werner-Heisenberg-Institut)

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and to Prof. Arkady Tseytlin for supervising my work.